

## WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1857.

We are authorized to state that the public reception of the President of the United States on New Year's day will commence at 12 o'clock, at which hour, in conformity with police arrangements, the gates of the enclosure will be opened. The reception will terminate at 2 o'clock precisely.

## THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy yesterday placed the United States steam frigate Niagara at the disposal of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company to assist in a second attempt to lay down the telegraphic cable. It is presumed that operations will be resumed some time during the month of June.

## DEFERRED.

We have in type the continuation of the debate in the Senate on the Kansas question, which the pressure upon our columns this morning compels us to defer until to-morrow.

## THE PHILADELPHIA DEMONSTRATION.

We surrender a large portion of to-day's Union to an account of the great meeting which was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, to respond to the President's message. It was a noble demonstration of the democracy there, and cannot fail to exert a powerful and salutary influence wherever its proceedings are read. The organization of the meeting, the speeches, the letters, and the resolutions, seem to have been not only intrinsically good, but admirably adapted to the occasion. The chairman was the venerable Judge Lewis, and among the vice presidents were names which are as familiar as household words to the Keystone democracy, and which represent not only political fidelity, but the highest qualities, also, of personal and professional merit and of good citizenship. The speakers, besides the chairman, were Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia; Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana; Hon. C. F. Wharton, president of the select councils of the city; Hon. A. A. Smith, of Tennessee; Robert Tyler and Charles W. Carrigan, esqrs., of Philadelphia. The resolutions, which were received with great enthusiasm, were offered by James C. Vandyke, esq., of Philadelphia. Letters were read from every member of the cabinet, from the venerable and distinguished Richard Rush, from Gov. Bigler, of the Senate, and from Messrs. Jones, Phillips, Diggins, Florence, and others, members of the House. There was no mistaking the voice of Philadelphia in respect to the great subject which had called the assembly together. "The meeting" (says the Pennsylvania) "establishes the fact that the democracy of Philadelphia are a unit in support of the President and his Kansas policy."

Pennsylvania had a right to speak on this occasion, for was it not the old Keystone State that rolled back the waves of sectional madness from the North at the last presidential contest, and thus secured a national President to the Union? Philadelphia, too, had a right to speak, for was it not Philadelphia which secured the October victory in Pennsylvania, and made the opposition powerless there in November?

Mr. Denison, the agent, (also addressing the Indians,) said: "You are assembled here this morning, according to the promise made to you. I will further remark that, at this time, I tell you, that the time has come when you must decide. The one next to the tallest is now present."

The opportunity so long desired by you of taking by the hand one of the great chiefs of your Grand Father, the President of the United States, is now offered to you.

The Indians were then severally introduced to the Secretary of the Interior, who, after cordially shaking each of them by the hand, addressed them as follows:

I am pleased to see you here, inasmuch as this is the first visit you have ever made to your Grand Father in Washington. We have now made a treaty with you, which we want to be one of peace forever. (Hush! hush!)

We want you to go on a reservation and live by your own herds, and cultivate your own crops, and we will trade with you. (Hush! hush!)

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## RECORD OF EVENTS IN KANSAS.

The Leeds papers of Monday morning contain the same news relative to the vote in Kansas on the question of slavery in connection with the constitution that has already reached us by telegraph. No disturbance is reported to have occurred on the 21st. The black-republicans refrained from voting. No vote was received at Lawrence. When a voter by the name of Leggett presented himself, his vote was challenged, although he had been a citizen of Kansas for two or three years, and intended to vote "For the constitution without slavery," the determination being to prevent any one from voting. The real object of the appeal by the legislature at its recent session of the act calling the convention seems to have been to afford the black-republicans an excuse for refusing to vote.

The scattering returns to hand confirm the previous accounts that the slavery clause has been retained in the constitution. At Shawnee the vote was 763 for slavery; at Olathe 290, and about the same at Lexington. According to the returns received, a considerable vote must have been polled.

It is rumored that a split is beginning to show itself among the black republicans, growing out of the violation of the pledges given to Stanton when he convened the legislature. They are also divided upon the question of voting for State officers on the 4th of January, some advising that they should go into the election and get control of the State government, in order to break it up. If the delegate convention which met at Lawrence on the 23d decided that the party it represents should go into the election, it doubtless nominated candidates.

Gen. Denver superseded Stanton as acting governor on the 21st instant. Mr. Calhoun had invited him and the presiding officers of the territorial legislature to be present and assist in making the official canvass of the vote upon the constitution.

ADDRESS OF ACTING GOVERNOR DENVER TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of secretary, and, during the governor's absence, acting governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape unscathed from any abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This can not be prepared to believe. That those men who violate the peace of the Territory, and assume to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy, and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws, by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, given by the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857: "Gov. Denver here quotes the material portions of the instructions referred to, which were published in full in the daily Union of the 25th instant."

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them. I trust that the people of this Territory will be equally ready to obey the laws, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box than by the sword, and in that way it can be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the constitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by abstaining themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as acquiescence, and the majority of voters will determine the result, and not the minority that might have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but so, the evil of the complaint of will not be remedied by alienating themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it. There is no question connected with our government which is more important than this, and it is amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for, if the majority wills it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.

These considerations, which are assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen Gen. Calhoun, the president of the convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and besides assuring me that he has done, and will continue to do, his best to secure the election fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two houses of the territorial legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elections, they can soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot-box. Mr. W. DENVER.

A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the legislature providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is difficult to enforce the law, and in the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed; for the majority of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the co-operation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fear but that peace will be preserved.

Secretary and Acting Governor.

DECEMBER 21, 1857.

THE WASHINGTON THEATRE.

The theatre, in all its artistic departments, will be directed by Mr. DICK BOURGEOIS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1858.

The general management will be devolved on Mr. W. STANTON.

MADAME ISABELLE, TERRA-ROLLA.

The exploits of the dancer from the Academie Impériale of Paris, and her Majesty's.

M. PAUL BELLANGER, M. L. LEHMAN, M. C. LEHMAN, M. L. LEHMAN.

Also, the unrivaled comedians, Mr. Blake, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Boy, Mr. Blake, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Whiting, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. Verne, Mr. Stant, Mr. Stant, Mr. Stant, Mr. Stant.

The celebrated "Fair Star," Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.

Has been engaged for a limited number of performances.

The English comedian, MR. CHARLES MATTHEWS.

Will give six performances.

Other articles of excellence, with whom the management is in negotiation, will be announced when their engagements are definitely made.

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The primary meetings of the democracy of this State which have been held in various counties evince a common determination to stand by the administration of the man whom they chose to preside over the destinies of the nation. He was selected for his high position from among the many eminent statesmen of the day on account of his wisdom, his patriotism, and a long life of devotion to the best interests of his country. That confidence the democracy have no reason yet to distrust. Mr. Buchanan can have no future in view but the good of the country, animated with the ambition of leaving a fair name behind him. He is not a candidate for re-election to his present position, and he has positively declared that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be must for such a purpose. We can conceive of no motive which can influence Mr. Buchanan in his management of our public affairs but a desire to cement that Union which has conferred so many blessings upon us as a people, and to perpetuate a government unparalleled in the history of nations. It is these purposes, too, which animate the democratic party—the only party with a national character who reverence the compact which binds us together, and who faithfully endeavor to fulfill constitutional obligations, and secure to each portion of the confederacy the common rights which that instrument guarantees to them. To sustain and continue a party with such high objects should be and is of paramount consideration with every democrat.

We are happy to notice that the democratic press generally, and the democracy wherever assembled, are in harmony with the same considerations. Wherever a difference of opinion there may be upon a single question of public policy, all agree to stand by the administration and the party. The Chicago Times of the 17th says, in reference to a democratic meeting in that city, called for this evening:

"The republican papers are busy in advance with speculations as to the meeting. They represent that it is intended to be a demonstration of hostility or opposition to Mr. Buchanan and his administration. In this they are much mistaken. The democracy of Chicago, without a single exception, supported Mr. Buchanan for the presidency with as much zeal and as unflinching an industry as was ever brought to the support of any candidate for office. They had an unbounded confidence in the man, an unlimited confidence in his high-toned patriotism and unswerving attachment to his country. They supported him cheerfully, liberally, and successfully. Nothing has occurred since his election to shake the confidence of the people in his high character and his high position. He has brought forward no measure to which the democracy of Illinois cannot give an earnest support. He has recommended to Congress no act to which democrats may not yield a hearty approval."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says, in reply to some statements of the Free Press of New York:

"Our cotemporary of the Philadelphia 'Press' may be assured that the southern democracy do not desire that the minority shall rule. They are true to the principle of popular sovereignty. But they are not in favor of endangering the greatest government of the world by breaking up the only political party on which can rest with safety the Union. They are not in favor of the policy of blowing up the ship; nor would they destroy the Union to prove that the principle of popular sovereignty is the basis of our government."

An immense meeting of the democracy of Detroit, held on Monday evening last, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing "unbounded confidence in the integrity of James Buchanan." We give these as evidence that the democracy of the nation will stand by the administration, composed of men who in days past have been honored with their confidence in places of high political trust, and who have ever been found faithful public servants. The party has placed too many severe tests, passed through too many trying conflicts, for any one to doubt that its integrity will not now be maintained.

The issue involved in the present phase of Kansas affairs—the only question of public policy upon which there is any difference of sentiment in the democratic ranks—whether the constitution should be admitted, in failing to submit the entire constitution to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, have fairly carried out the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act. A portion of the democracy think not, whose views we have fully presented heretofore, Smith, Cuthbert, contend that the peace and good of the country would be best promoted by admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, and then let the people modify or change it afterwards to meet their peculiar views. It is argued by those who occupy this position that the convention was legally called, there was no obligation imposed upon them to submit the constitution as a whole, and that the people of Kansas—including the free-State party—have recognized the validity of the convention by electing a legislature under the same authority. In adopting the constitution the people of the Territory have admitted the validity of the convention, and have divided them. In voting upon the constitution they can settle that issue. The organization of a State government will have the effect to at once transfer all questions of State policy to the full control and direction of the citizens of Kansas. It takes the whole question out of national politics, stops congressional and Executive interference, and places all matters affecting the interests of that Territory within the sovereignty of her people.

Kansas, since its organization as a Territory, has been the foot-ball for politicians and political parties to play with. Ambitious and aspiring men have kept alive the sectional passions, and the flames of life and dissension in the hearts of the people. The Territory, but through not only among the people of that Territory, but through out the nation, for no higher or more honorable motive than to use those political troubles as a stepping-stone to place and power. At some period—and the sooner the better for the quiet and happiness of the country—those sectional passions, which have been kept alive, and which have done so much mischief, must be put to rest. They never can be determined by the action of a few parties in every respect. They cannot be the means to gratify the ambition of all who have been or are identified with them. Some men must be disappointed, and it is infinitely of more consequence to the country that "Kansas difficulties" should be promptly settled than who is to be especially benefited by their determination.

These views are entertained by those who think it policy to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. They are equally honest and equally patriotic with those who entertain different sentiments. In not doing so, they are not in the least less patriotic, but only among the people of that Territory, but through out the nation, for no higher or more honorable motive than to use those political troubles as a stepping-stone to place and power. At some period—and the sooner the better for the quiet and happiness of the country—those sectional passions, which have been kept alive, and which have done so much mischief, must be put to rest. They never can be determined by the action of a few parties in every respect. They cannot be the means to gratify the ambition of all who have been or are identified with them. Some men must be disappointed, and it is infinitely of more consequence to the country that "Kansas difficulties" should be promptly settled than who is to be especially benefited by their determination.

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## LOCAL NEWS.

LECTURE BY DR. MACKEY.—We are pleased to learn that a cordial welcome has been extended to the genial song-writer and popular orator now on a visit at this meeting, where his offerings have long been appreciated. On Saturday, at the request of many of those who admire his talents and respect his sterling worth, Dr. Mackey will deliver a lecture on "Popular, National, and Historical Songs"—a subject with which, he is more intimately acquainted, probably, than any man living. There will doubtless be a large and appreciative audience, and those who intend going can say in the words of one of the Doctor's most popular songs—"there's a good time coming."

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those who regret not having made "Christmas gifts" can atone for their neglect on New Year's day, when good feeling should usher in 1858. Galt & Brother have in their show-cases many articles of uncommon beauty, admirably adapted for gifts, and Galtier can accommodate those wishing testimonials of a less enduring nature with low-browed and in deliciousness all the ambrosial compounds of the Elysian confectioners.

HISTORIC TRIUMPH.—Our gifted young townsman, Miss Augusta Jones, has just concluded a most successful evening at Richmond. A complimentary benefit was tendered her by a large number of gentlemen, headed by Wm. F. Ritchie, esq., on which occasion the theatre was literally packed with a large and appreciative audience. She appeared as "Ariadne," in Shiel's great play of the same name, and won the plaudits of all who heard her.

WASHINGTON ARCADE.—We are informed that the questions of title which have delayed the purchase of the land to be added to the grounds of the Washington arsenal have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. We may therefore soon hope to see the metropolis provided with a spacious and suitable depot for the manufacture and the storage of munitions of war.

NEW DIRECTORY.—We are informed that Messrs. Berry, Paine, & Co., who have had much experience in publishing business directories, are now engaged in getting out one of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. A good directory is much needed, and we wish them success in their undertaking. They can be found at 410 Pennsylvania avenue.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The corresponding secretary of the American Colonization Society has given public notice that the annual meeting will be held in this city on Tuesday, the 19th of January next.

THE WEATHER yesterday was decidedly disagreeable. The rain fell in torrents, and no one could avoid it went out of doors.

ALMANACH DE GOTHIA; annuaire diplomatique et statistique pour l'année 1858. The Royal Calendar for 1858, a register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies. The British Almanac and Companion for 1858. FRANK TAYLOR.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND: with the engraved music, and piano-forte accompaniments by Graham, Macle, and others. The songs are arranged in two volumes, the first volume, richly bound, gilt, and containing about three hundred melodies, beautifully engraved. Price 6s 6d. FRANK TAYLOR.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, Dec. 28, 1857.

THE Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months out of the profits of the bank, to be paid to the stockholders on and after the 24th of January next ensuing.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Sclerodermic Aromatic Schnapps.

NOTICE.—The bills of our customers are all made out, and will be rendered between this and the 1st of January. It is expected they will be promptly paid. Those who object to having them rendered can get them by calling at our store.

ARTICLES WE OFFER AT LOW PRICES.—All our vast stock of fine silks, robes, and other fine dress goods.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—The Indian Mutiny, to the Fall of Delhi, compiled by a former editor of the "Daily Gazette." Price 25 cents.

THE DECEASED, or the Monarch of the Main; by Walter Thornburn. Price 25 cents.

THE MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE; by Lady Southey, of "Trevelyan." 25 cents.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The United States mail steamer Anago, from Southampton the 16th inst., has arrived at this port.

The British Parliament had adjourned till the 4th of February. The royal assent had been given to the Bank Indemnity bill.

The Danish Council of State have authorized a loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, intended for the purpose of redeeming the Danish public debt.

At Savannah the commercial crisis had become aggravated. It is reported that the Erie had dissolved the Divans in the Danubian principalities.

Other failures are announced: Toldorff & Co., Row, Prescott, & Co., and Willey & Co., London; Lister & Co., Halifax; and Sashell Brothers, Leeds.

The remainder of the news is unimportant.